

Board of Zoning Adjustment Application

757 Carolyn Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43224
Phone: 614-645-7433 • www.bzs.columbus.gov

OFFICE USE ONLY

Application Number: BZA15-030 Date Received: 25 FEB 2015
Application Accepted by: [Signature] Fee: \$1900
Commission/Civic: _____
Existing Zoning: _____
Comments: _____

TYPE(S) OF ACTION REQUESTED (Check all that apply):

☒ Variance ☐ Special Permit

Indicate what the proposal is and list applicable code sections:

C.C. 3309.142 C - Rooftop Antenna Installation - Per Columbus City Code, the building upon which an antennae is placed must be at least 50' tall. The building is currently 43'6" tall and we are requesting a height variance for this purpose. The parcel is zoned C-4, H-35

LOCATION

Certified Address: 1758 North High Street City: Columbus Zip: 43201

Parcel Number (only one required): 010-018622-00

APPLICANT (If different from Owner):

Applicant Name: Verizon Wireless (Mike Nugent, Project Mgr) Phone Number: 614-519-8807 Ext.: _____

Address: 7575 Commerce Court City/State: Lewis Center, OH Zip: 43035

Email Address: michael.nugent2@verizonwireless.com Fax Number: _____

PROPERTY OWNER(S) ☐ Check here if listing additional property owners on a separate page

Name: Oxford Realty (Scott Solomon) Phone Number: 614-221-6048 Ext.: _____

Address: 68 South Fourth Street City/State: Columbus, OH Zip: 43215

Email Address: soxrealty@gmail.com Fax Number: 614-221-4098

ATTORNEY / AGENT (Check one if applicable): ☒ Attorney ☐ Agent

Name: Gregory J. Lestini Phone Number: 614-227-4893 Ext.: _____

Address: Bricker & Eckler LLP, 100 South Third Street City/State: Columbus, OH Zip: 43215

Email Address: glestini@bricker.com Fax Number: 614-227-2390

SIGNATURES (All signatures must be provided and signed in blue ink)

APPLICANT SIGNATURE [Signature]

PROPERTY OWNER SIGNATURE [Signature]

ATTORNEY / AGENT SIGNATURE [Signature]

PLEASE NOTE: Incomplete information will result in the rejection of this submittal.
Applications must be submitted by appointment. Call 614-645-4522 to schedule.
Please make checks payable to the Columbus City Treasurer



CITY OF COLUMBUS

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND ZONING SERVICES

BZA15-029
1758 NORTH HIGH
STREET

One Stop Shop Zoning Report

Date: Wed Mar 4 2015

General Zoning Inquiries: 614-645-8637

SITE INFORMATION

Address: 1758 N HIGH ST 1 COLUMBUS, OH

Mailing Address: 68 S 4TH ST

COLUMBUS, OH 43215

Owner: OXFORD CAMPUS I LLC

Parcel Number: 010018622

ZONING INFORMATION

Zoning: ORIG, Commercial, C4

effective 2/27/1928, Height District H-35

Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA): 12310-00194

Commercial Overlay: UNIVERSITY UCO

Graphic Commission: N/A

Area Commission: University Area Commission

Planning Overlay: University/Impact

Historic District: N/A

Historic Site: No

Council Variance: N/A

Flood Zone: OUT

Airport Overlay Environs: N/A

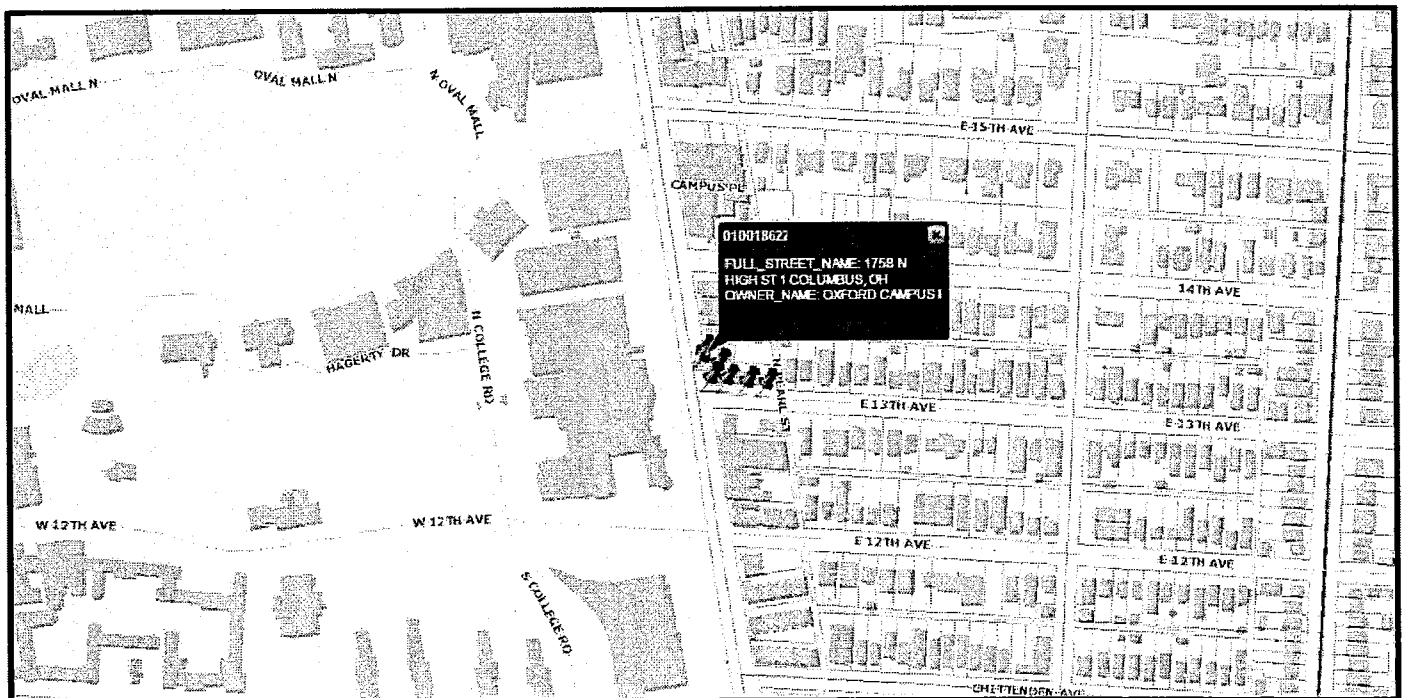
PENDING ZONING ACTION

Zoning: N/A

Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA): N/A

Council Variance: N/A

Graphic Commission: N/A



BZA15-029
1758 NORTH HIGH
STREET

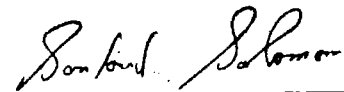
POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That I, Sanford Solomon, do hereby make, constitute and appoint Gregory J. Lestini, of Bricker & Eckler, LLP, 100 S. Third Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4291, acting as Attorney for New Par, A Delaware Partnership DBA Verizon Wireless, my true and lawful attorney-in-fact, for me and in my name, place and on my behalf, to execute, submit, deliver, file, prosecute and pursue from the City of Columbus, an application for a variance for a telecommunication antenna on my property at 1758 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio ("Property") pursuant to Columbus Code Section 3309.142 ("Rooftop Antenna Installation"), and to do such other things as are necessary or appropriate to obtain such Variance with respect to the Property.

My attorney-in-fact shall have all authority generally to do and perform all matters and things, transact all business, make, execute, acknowledge and deliver all applications, contracts, orders, affidavits, disclosure statements, waivers, and all other writing and instruments of every kind, which may be requisite or proper to obtain the Special Permit, with the same powers, and to all extents and purposes, with the same validity as I could, if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or any substitutes appointed by my said attorney, shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to Section 1337.09 of the Ohio Revised Code, this Power of Attorney shall not be affected by the disability, incapacity, or adjudged incompetency of the principal or by the lapse of time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand at Columbus, Ohio, this 25th day of February, 2015.



Sanford Solomon

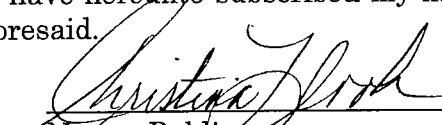
STATE OF OHIO; COUNTY OF FRANKLIN : SS.

Be it remembered that on this 25th day of February, 2015, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came the above-named Sanford Solomon, the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Power of Attorney and acknowledged the signing of the same to be the voluntary act and deed of such person, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal on the day and year last aforesaid.



CHRISTINA L. COOK
Notary Public, State of Ohio
My Commission Expires July 31, 2018



Notary Public

This instrument was prepared by:
Gregory J. Lestini, Bricker & Eckler LLP,
100 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215

Board of Zoning Adjustment Application

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Phone: 614-645-7433 • www.bzs.columbus.gov

BZA15-029
1758 NORTH HIGH
STREET

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF OHIO
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

Being first duly cautioned and sworn (1) NAME Gregory J. Lestini

of (1) MAILING ADDRESS Bricker & Eckler LLP, 100 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215

deposes and states that (he/she) is the applicant, agent, or duly authorized attorney for same and the following is a list of the name(s) and mailing address(es) of all the owners of record of the property located at

(2) per ADDRESS CARD FOR PROPERTY 1758 North High Street

for which application for a rezoning, variance, special permit or graphics plan was filed with the Department of Building and Zoning Services, on (3) _____

(THIS LINE TO BE FILLED OUT BY CITY STAFF)

SUBJECT PROPERTY OWNERS NAME
AND MAILING ADDRESS

(4) Oxford Realty

Scott Soloman

68 South Fourth Street

Columbus, Ohio 43215

APPLICANT'S NAME AND PHONE #
(same as listed on front application)

Verizon Wireless (c/o Mike Nugent)

614-519-8807

AREA COMMISSION OR CIVIC GROUP
AREA COMMISSION ZONING CHAIR
OR CONTACT PERSON AND ADDRESS

(5) University Area Commission

Susan Keeny, University Area Commission

Northwood & High Building, 2231 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43201

and that the following is a list of the **names** and **complete mailing addresses**, including **zip codes**, as shown on the **County Auditor's Current Tax List or the County Treasurer's Mailing List**, of all the **owners of record of property within 125 feet** of the exterior boundaries of the property for which the application was filed, **and** all of the owners of any property within 125 feet of the applicant's or owner's property in the event the applicant or the property owner owns the property contiguous to the subject property:

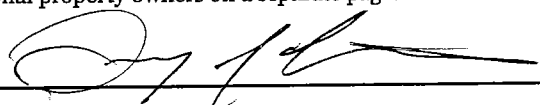
(6) PROPERTY OWNER NAME
See Attached

(6a) PROPERTY ADDRESS

(6b) PROPERTY OWNER MAILING ADDRESS

☒ (7) Check here if listing additional property owners on a separate page.

(8) SIGNATURE OF AFFIANT



Sworn to before me and signed in my presence this 16th day of February, in the year 2015

Judy A. Kostora
(8) SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC

Notary Seal Here
JUDY A. KOSTORA
Notary Public, State of Ohio
My Commission Expires 12-14-2015

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Board of Zoning Adjustment Application

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING
AND ZONING SERVICES

757 Carolyn Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43224
Phone: 614-645-7433 • www.bzs.columbus.gov

STATEMENT OF HARDSHIP

BZA15-029
1758 NORTH HIGH
STREET

APPLICATION #

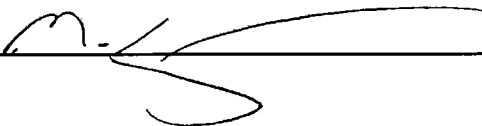
3307.09 Variances by Board.

- A. The Board of Zoning Adjustment shall have the power, upon application, to grant variances from the provisions and requirements of this Zoning Code (except for those under the jurisdiction of the Graphics Commission and except for use variances under the jurisdiction of the Council). No variance shall be granted unless the Board finds that all of the following facts and conditions exist:
1. Special circumstances or conditions apply to the subject property that do not apply, generally, to other properties in the same zoning district.
 2. The special circumstances or conditions are not the result of the actions of the property owner or applicant.
 3. The special circumstances or conditions make it necessary that a variance be granted to preserve a substantial property right of the applicant which is possessed by owners of other property in the same zoning district.
 4. The grant of a variance will not be injurious to neighboring properties and will not be contrary to the public interest or the intent and purpose of this Zoning Code.
- B. In granting a variance, the Board may impose such requirements and conditions regarding the location, character, and other features of the proposed uses or structures as the Board deems necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this Zoning Code and to otherwise safeguard public safety and welfare.
- C. Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the Board to affect changes in the Zoning Map or to add to the uses permitted in any district.

I have read Section 3307.09, Variances by Board, and believe my application for relief from the requirements of the Zoning Code satisfies the four criteria for a variance in the following ways:

See Attached

Signature of Applicant



Date

02/16/15

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Please make checks payable to the Columbus City Treasurer



STATEMENT OF HARDSHIP

1758 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio
Dimensional Variance

Verizon Wireless has read §3307.09, concerning granting of variances by the Board of Zoning Adjustment, and respectfully requests relief from the requirements of the Zoning Code as to the rooftop antenna installation of the wireless communications facility located at 1758 N. High Street, and avers that its application for relief satisfies the four criteria for a dimensional variance as follows:

1. Detail of Need for the Proposed Facility.

a. **Public Necessity.** Verizon Wireless avers that there is a public need for a wireless communications facility in the vicinity of the parcel along High Street as a result of a wireless network service strain in this area of the City of Columbus. This ongoing demand has intermittently prevented wireless access to the national telephone system.

b. **Background Facts.** The Verizon Wireless communications system (and indeed every carrier's wireless communication system) relies on an overlapping and interconnected network of individual antenna sites. Individual sites, like the one in question here, consist of antennas attached to a tall support structure (such as a tower or multi-story building), with radio and electronic equipment typically located at the base of the antenna mast. These antenna sites transmit and receive wireless communications signals to and from mobile wireless handsets and wireless-enabled devices.¹ Individually, wireless communications facilities have limited coverage and service areas. When linked electronically to form a network however, the individual antenna sites operate in concert to deliver a seamless wireless communications service to individuals, businesses, and government, which enables the public to connect — reliably and wirelessly — to the national telephone network.

The "seamless" part is important, even crucial, to understanding the need for this site. Without overlapping coverage, there will be gaps in the network which preclude wireless devices within the gap from sending and receiving calls. The locations of antenna sites are, therefore, carefully thought out and selected to be located as far apart as is consistent with demand in the service area (to minimize costs and visual impacts), while still being close enough for the equipment to "hand off" a motorist's signal from one tower to the next, without dropping the call, thereby ensuring the reliability of wireless connections to the national telephone system.

c. **Wireless Is Now the Primary Communications Channel for Many People.** One very important consideration in evaluating the public need for new wireless communications facilities is the fact that large numbers of people have "cut the cord" on traditional wireline services, and now rely completely on wireless services to connect to the national telephone system.

The absolute numbers are astonishing. More than two (2) of every five (5) American homes, 38.2 %, have wireless-only phone service as of the second half of 2012 according to preliminary results from the June 2013 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), conducted by the U.S.

¹ Wireless communications devices communicate with nearby antenna sites mainly through radiofrequency (RF) waves. Information affirming the safety of radiofrequency waves emitted by cellular phone towers can be found at <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/othercarcinogens/athome/cellular-phone-towers>.

Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The study also found that approximately 36.5% of all adult residents (about 86 million) lived in households with only wireless telephones; and 45.0% of all children (more than 33 million) lived in households with only wireless service. (An additional 15.6% of adults have a wire line phone, but rely upon their wireless phone as their primary communications device.)

Appendix A presents a copy of the referenced preliminary CDC report. This is the most recent publicly available data known to the Applicant. The Applicant avers that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the CDC research methodology is sound; that it is designed to avoid introducing bias in the reported data; and that its methodology conforms to accepted standards of statistical analysis.

The CDC report shows that wireless communication is an essential service for at least a third of the general population. Verizon Wireless respectfully suggests that sole reliance on wireless service by at least one-third of the nation's population clearly demonstrates a public need for closing the wireless service capacity gap in this site's proposed service area.

Verizon Wireless respectfully suggest that people who rely upon wireless technology for connecting to the national telephone system should have as reliable a system for communications, as the older wireline technology has proven to be.

d. Emergency Services. Another important consideration in evaluating the public need for the requested variance is that wireless communications facilities are vital to the delivery of emergency communications services. Indeed, the first notice of an emergency is frequently sent to police, fire departments, and other first responders via a mobile device. National statistics available from the Federal Communications Commission indicate that more than 60% of 911 calls to police and fire departments are made using wireless phones.

These statistics confirm that the public relies more and more on wireless communications for emergency contact with law enforcement for public safety and emergency services.

Verizon Wireless affirms it is in the public interest to ensure that robust and reliable emergency voice and data services remain available to everyone in our service areas. Verizon Wireless also notes that wireless 9-1-1 emergency calls are routed to the antenna site that is physically closest to the caller's location, without regard to whether the caller is a subscriber to that carrier's network.

Which brings us to why there special circumstances to support a variance on the wireless communications facility site at 1758 N. High Street.

2. Special circumstances and conditions applicable to the subject property.

a. Capacity and Call Blocking - In the latter half of the 1990s, Verizon Wireless identified a significant service and capacity gap in eastern portion of the Ohio State University's campus area. Those gaps in the delivery of wireless communication services created a condition described as "call blocking." Call blocking negatively affected voice and data services to commercial, residential, public safety, emergency services, and other members of the public throughout this geographic area by disrupting wireless connection to the national telephone network.

Those gaps could not be cured with equipment upgrades. Rather, the only viable remedy to cure the gaps was through the construction of a new wireless communications facility. The only parcels in the service area where zoning regulations permit wireless facilities to be built are located within a 0.6 mile radius that stretches from the intersection of E. 16th and High Street to E

9th and High Street. The land immediately to the east of this corridor is zoned "Residential" almost exclusively. The zoning ordinance prohibits wireless communications facilities in "Residential" districts. (The land to the west of this corridor, owned by the Ohio State University, is not operationally feasible for the applicant's proposed use; because the University has declined to lease available land space in the area for the construction of a communications facility.)

The special circumstance as to this parcel is that it is the *only* parcel in the eastern portion of the campus area which has a zoning classification that allows wireless communications facilities; that has sufficient roof space in an appropriate location to construct such a facility; and that is available for lease. No other parcels in the search area are technically feasible, operationally feasible, and available for the proposed use. The proposed parcel is in this sense is unique: it is the only parcel in the area that can be utilized to cure significant coverage and capacity gaps in this geographic area. Verizon entered into a lease agreement with the property owner at 1758 N. High Street which was recorded by a memorandum of lease. (See Attachment B).

b. Defining the Technically Feasible Service Area. An antenna site's technically feasible service area is determined by several factors, including the height of the antennas above ground level, and the strength of the signals being transmitted, both from the tower and from the customers' cell phones. An important limiting factor in defining a technically feasible service area is the cell phone's extremely limited power to transmit a return signal; this is compounded by the limits of received signal amplifiers to detect return signals among pervasive electronic background noise, the number of customers in the area (which has a direct relationship to the number of simultaneous callers), and whether any terrain, man-made structures, or mature trees block the return signal from reaching the carrier's receiving antennas. Verizon Wireless has carefully considered multiple locations for its proposed facility, and affirms that the facility at this location is technically feasible, and is proposed at the minimum height necessary to fulfill its purpose.

c.. Why Surrounding Cell Sites Can't Be Reengineered. Verizon Wireless already uses the most technically advanced radios, signal amplifiers, and call processing equipment on the market. The company affirms there are no equipment "upgrades" available that might allow us to implement a technological fix at any other existing sites, to fill the service and capacity needs in this area.

d. Searching for Property Owned by a Public or Quasi-Public Entity. Verizon Wireless searched for properties that were technically feasible and that were also owned by a public or quasi-public entity. Accordingly, Verizon Wireless originally sought to negotiate a land lease with the Ohio State University for use of a portion of the rooftop at the *previous* Ohio Union, located directly west of the existing rooftop site. The existing rooftop site at 1758 N. High Street was leased from the Landowner primarily as a temporary placeholder to provide cellular capacity and coverage relief until an agreement with the University was reached. Applicant obtained the requisite electrical permit for the temporary cellular installation while negotiations with the University continued in earnest. For its own reasons, the University declined to enter into a lease of a portion of the rooftop of either the *previous* or the *new* Ohio Union, and there were no other parcels available for applicant's use in the vicinity of the intended location. The University's decision compelled applicant to remain on the rooftop at 1758 N. High Street until an alternate cell site location could be identified, leased, and developed. Unfortunately, a dearth of available cell site alternatives precluded applicant from relocating its equipment elsewhere. For reasons unknown, permitting considerations for a permanent cell site located in the City of Columbus were overlooked. This application is intended, in part, to rectify the outstanding permitting issue.

e. Demand for Wireless Service in the Proposed Service Area. Capacity analysis for the service area shows 250 voice users, 250 3G data users and 1400 4GLTE users, placing significant strain on the system. As the attached Radio Frequency maps show, this capacity is served by this location (as indicated in green), thereby relieving strain on the system. (See Attachment C)

f. How This Site Was Selected. The site location was not plucked out of thin air. Verizon Wireless radiofrequency engineers very carefully evaluated the service requirements that need to

be addressed by the site. They noted the locations of the service capacity gaps, the locations where call blocking is occurring, the highway locations in Columbus where high traffic volumes occur, and the locations of existing sites in the network. They also considered the proposed site's interaction with adjacent antenna sites. The engineers evaluated the effects of topography, the distances to other existing network sites, and the effects of existing trees and buildings that are known to absorb or block signals. They also very carefully evaluated residential and traffic-based demand. They evaluated all of this in order to identify the optimal location needed to connect a new site with and hand off calls to its sister antenna sites.

Our team also examined zoning classifications for the area to learn which (if any) parcels allowed wireless communications facilities as a permitted or conditional use, then physically inspected each to determine if there was sufficient land area available to host a wireless communications facility and, if so, whether that land area was located on the parcel in a way that would meet development requirements. (See Attachment D)

Verizon Wireless affirms that the Verizon Parcel presented in this application for the City's consideration and approval is the most technically feasible, environmentally feasible, and, subject to relief from the restrictions imposed by the current CPD text upon successful rezoning, appropriately zoned site available that substantially meets all development requirements for a wireless communications facility and tower. It requires the least amount of zoning relief. It is also the parcel where a tower of the proposed height will present the least visual impact, while still providing a reliable wireless connection to the national telephone network.

3. Special circumstances are not created by the applicant or the landowner.

The special circumstances applicable to this site are not caused by actions of either the landowner or the applicant. These circumstances instead result from the fact that under the Zoning Code, wireless facilities are confined to a limited number of zoning districts. In this case, the only available parcels in the area of the service and capacity gaps where wireless facilities are an approved use are zoned *C4-Commercial*. All of the C4 parcels in this search area are located along the aforementioned nine block radius on and around the High Street corridor. Reflexively, the Zoning Code affirmatively prohibits such facilities on the "Residential-zoned" parcels that neighbor these C4 lots. This creates a special circumstance, in that any proposed wireless communication *must* be located on one of these C4 parcels. This special circumstance is further complicated by the character and layout of the search area, which precludes the installation of wireless communication facilities within commercial structures or at the ground level.

The hardship arises because §3309.142(C) of the Zoning Code requires rooftop wireless telecommunications facilities, where concealment inside the existing structure is not possible, to be erected on a building or structure 50 feet or more in height.

In this case, the zoning requirement creates a hardship because the property located at 1758 N. High Street is only 43'8" in total height. Without relief from this *50 Foot Structure Height Requirement*, Verizon Wireless will be prohibited from providing service in this area.

Literal application of the *50 Foot Structure Height Requirement* of CC §3309.142(C), in conjunction with the constraints presented by the limited available land space within the parcels zoned C4, would operate to prohibit a technically feasible tower structure from facilitating the provision of wireless services to members of the public and other emergency service providers throughout this geographic zone, and would result in a *de facto* prohibition of wireless service in the area, contrary to the requirements of *The Telecommunications Act of 1996*, codified at 47 U.S.C. §332. (TCA).

[The Telecommunications Act operates as a kind of federal overlay on local land use law, and operates to preempt inconsistent local regulations in connection with the permitting of wireless communications facilities. The TCA is a unique federal intervention in land use law and constrains

the authority of local government to prevent the deployment of wireless communications facilities needed to provide adequate wireless communications services. The TCA provides, in pertinent part, *"The regulation of the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless facilities by any State or local government or instrumentality thereof shall not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the provision of personal wireless services."* 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II).]

4. Special circumstances make a variance necessary.

The special circumstances that make a variance necessary to protect a substantial property right of the applicant arise under 47 U.S.C. §332. The special circumstance is that there are no existing non-tower structures within the eastern edge of the Ohio State University campus area that are technically feasible for use as an antenna site, and no other appropriately-zoned parcels available for lease or purchase, leaving the subject parcel as the *only* parcel in the area of the applicant's service and capacity gaps where a wireless communications facility is technically feasible; operationally feasible; appropriately zoned for wireless facilities as a permitted use; and available for such use.

Under the Zoning Code, the only land in this area where a wireless communications facility is an approved use is zoned either institutional or commercial. Upon investigation applicant determined that the few institutional-zoned parcels are neither operationally feasible nor available for our use, leaving commercial-zoned parcels as the only viable possibility. Further investigation showed that the only available parcel in the eastern part of the campus area with an appropriate zoning classification is located at 1758 N. High Street. There is literally no other land in the eastern portion of the campus area available for use that is appropriately zoned, technically feasible, and available for use. The limited land space that is available in this region, along with the requirements of the Zoning Code, and the requirements of the federal Telecommunications Act, operate in conjunction to produce the special circumstances that necessitate this request for a dimensional variance.

5. A dimensional variance will not injure neighboring property or persons.

Verizon Wireless avers that the requested dimensional variance will not injure neighboring property or persons, and will not be contrary to the public interest; neither would it be contrary to the intent or purpose of the Zoning Code. In support of this, Verizon Wireless would show that:

- The existing antenna equipment located on the rooftop at 1758 N. High Street provides cellular communication service to several thousand students, local residents, emergency service personnel, and passing motorists on the eastern edge of the Ohio State University campus area on a daily basis. The removal of this equipment will result in a substantial burden to the public interest because those persons in and around the eastern portion of the campus area will be without cellular communication service.

- The existing rooftop location is on a C4-Commercial zoned parcel, at a portion of High Street dedicated to commercial uses. The location, scope, and size of the antennas have been largely unchanged since the initial installation in the fall of 1998. The characteristics of the neighborhood have not been materially changed by the presence of the antenna installation, which is supported by the University Area Review Board's decision to approve the existing antenna configuration on November 20th, 2014.

- Granting a variance will contribute to public safety and welfare by allowing the applicant to continue to eliminate service and capacity gaps by providing reliable wireless connections to the national telephone network in and around the Ohio State University campus area.

▪ The subject parcel provides the greatest amount of coverage to the eastern edge of the campus area, and presents the only known alternative to eliminating a significant gap in the applicant's wireless service in this area.

Conclusion. In order to remedy the growing service capacity need, to handle capacity and relieve call blocking, and to provide reliable wireless voice and data services in this part of the City, Verizon Wireless is seeking a height variance on the subject property.

This is not a request for approval of a land use that is outside the zoning regulation. Rather, Verizon Wireless is requesting an adjustment of development guidelines within the context of the Zoning Code. In justification of this request for a grant of a dimensional variance, the applicant would show that a communications tower is a permitted use, and seeks only a reasonable adjustment of the zoning regulations in order to continue to utilize the property in a manner consistent with the applicable regulations, and consistent with the requirements of the *Telecommunications Act of 1996* (47 U.S.C. §332).

Respectfully submitted,



Michael A. Nugent
Project Manager
Verizon Wireless / Network Real Estate



Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, July–December 2012

by Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D., and Julian V. Luke
Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics

Overview

Preliminary results from the July–December 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) indicate that the number of American homes with only wireless telephones continues to grow. Nearly two in every five American homes (38.2%) had only wireless telephones (also known as cellular telephones, cell phones, or mobile phones) during the second half of 2012—an increase of 2.4 percentage points since the first half of 2012. In addition, nearly one of every six American homes (15.9%) received all or almost all calls on wireless telephones despite also having a landline telephone. This report presents the most up-to-date estimates available from the federal government concerning the size and characteristics of these populations.

NHIS Early Release Program

This report is published as part of the NHIS Early Release Program. Twice each year, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) releases selected estimates of telephone coverage for the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population based on data from NHIS, along with comparable estimates from NHIS for the previous 3 years. The estimates are based on in-person interviews that NHIS conducts continuously throughout the year to collect information on health status, health-related behaviors, and health care access and utilization. The survey also includes information about household telephones and whether anyone in the household has a wireless telephone.

Two additional reports are published regularly as part of the NHIS Early Release Program. *Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From the National Health Interview Survey* is published quarterly and provides estimates for 15 selected measures of health. *Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey* is also published quarterly and provides additional estimates regarding health insurance coverage. Other Early Release Program products are released as needed.

Methods

For many years, NHIS has asked respondents to provide residential telephone numbers, to permit the recontacting of survey participants. Starting in 2003, additional questions were asked to determine whether a family had a landline telephone. NHIS

families were considered to have landline telephone service if the survey respondent for each family reported that there was "at least one phone inside your home that is currently working and is not a cell phone." (To avoid possible confusion with cordless landline telephones, the word "wireless" was not used in the survey.)

An NHIS "family" can be an individual or a group of two or more related persons living together in the same housing unit (a "household"). Thus, a family can consist of only one person, and more than one family can live in a household (including, for example, a household where there are multiple single-person families, as when unrelated roommates are living together).

The survey respondent for each family was also asked whether "anyone in your family has a working cellular telephone." Families are identified as

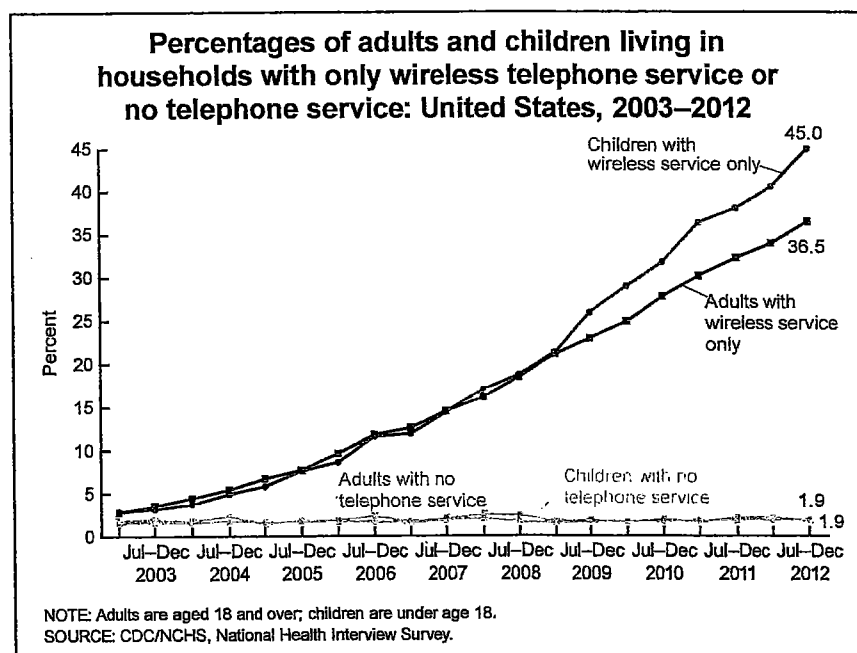


Figure 1



“wireless families” if respondents reported that someone in the family had a working cell phone at the time of interview. This person (or persons) could be a civilian adult, a member of the military, or a child.

Households are identified as “wireless-only” if they include at least one wireless family and if there are no working landline telephones inside the household. Persons are identified as wireless-only if they live in a wireless-only household. A similar approach is used to identify adults living in households with no telephone service (neither wireless nor landline). Household telephone status (rather than family telephone status) is used in this report because most telephone surveys do not attempt to distinguish between families when more than one family lives in the same household.

From July through December 2012, information on household telephone status was obtained for 21,709 households that included at least one civilian adult or child. These households included 40,839 civilian adults aged 18 and over, and 14,083 children under age 18. Analyses of telephone status are presented separately for households, adults, and children in Table 1.

Analyses of demographic characteristics are based on data from the NHIS Person and Household files. Demographic data for all civilian adults living in interviewed households were used in these analyses. “Household income” is the sum of the family incomes in the household. Estimates stratified by household poverty status are based on reported income only because imputed income values are not available until a few months after the annual release of NHIS microdata. Household poverty status was unknown for 20.6% of adults in these analyses.

Analyses of selected health measures are based on data from the NHIS Sample Adult file. Health-related data for one civilian adult randomly selected from each family were used in these analyses. From July through December 2012, data on household telephone status and selected health measures were collected from 17,773 randomly selected adults.

Because NHIS is conducted throughout the year and the sample is designed to yield a nationally representative sample each week, data can be analyzed quarterly. Weights are created for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. NHIS data weighting procedures are described in more detail in a previous NCHS report (Botman et al., 2000). To provide access to the most recent information from NHIS, estimates using the July–December 2012 data are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting. These estimates should be considered preliminary. If estimates are produced using the final data files, the estimates may differ slightly from those presented here.

Point estimates and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using SUDAAN software to account for the complex sample design of NHIS. Differences between percentages were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. Terms such as “more likely” and “less likely” indicate a statistically significant difference. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two estimates does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant. Because of small sample sizes, estimates based on less than 1 year of data may have large variances, and caution should be used in interpreting such estimates.

Telephone Status

In the second 6 months of 2012, nearly two in every five households (38.2%) did not have a landline telephone but did have at least one wireless telephone (Table 1). Approximately 36.5% of all adults (about 86 million adults) lived in households with only wireless telephones; 45.0% of all children (approximately 33 million children) lived in households with only wireless telephones.

The percentage of households that are wireless-only has been steadily increasing. The 2.4-percentage-point increase from the first 6 months of 2012 through the second 6 months of 2012 is the same as the increase from the first 6

months of 2011 to the second 6 months of 2011. The percentage of adults and children living in wireless-only households has also been increasing steadily (Figure 1).

The percentages of adults and children living without any telephone service have remained relatively unchanged over the past 3 years. Approximately 2.1% of households had no telephone service (neither wireless nor landline). Nearly 4.5 million adults (1.9%) and 1.4 million children (1.9%) lived in these households.

Demographic Differences

The percentage of U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized adults living in wireless-only households is shown, by selected demographic characteristics and by survey time period, in Table 2. For the period July–December 2012, there are five demographic groups in which the majority live in households with only wireless telephones: adults aged 18–34, Hispanic adults, adults living only with unrelated adult roommates, adults renting their home, and adults living in poverty.

- Six in 10 adults aged 25–29 (62.1%) lived in households with only wireless telephones. This rate is greater than the rates for adults aged 18–24 (53.2%) or 30–34 (56.7%). The percentage of adults living in households with only wireless telephones decreased as age increased beyond 35 years: 43.5% for those aged 35–44; 28.4% for those aged 45–64; and 11.6% for those aged 65 and over.
- Hispanic adults (50.5%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white adults (32.9%) or non-Hispanic black adults (39.0%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.
- More than three in four adults living only with unrelated adult roommates (76.2%) were in households with only wireless telephones. This rate is higher than the rate for adults living alone (43.9%) and the rate for adults



living only with spouses or other adult family members (28.2%).

- Three in five adults renting their home (59.7%) had only wireless telephones. This rate is more than twice the rate for adults owning their home (25.4%).
- Adults living in poverty (54.3%) were more likely than adults living near poverty (45.9%) and higher income adults (33.2%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.

Other demographic differences exist:

- Men (38.0%) were more likely than women (35.1%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.
- Adults living in the Midwest (40.6%), South (39.7%), and West (37.8%) were more likely than those living in the Northeast (23.6%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.

Demographic Distributions

The demographic differences noted in the previous section are based on the distribution of household telephone status within each demographic group. When examining the population of wireless-only adults, some readers may instead wish to consider the distribution of various demographic characteristics within the wireless-only adult population.

Table 3 gives the percent distribution of selected demographic characteristics for adults living in households with only wireless telephones, by survey time period. The estimates in this table reveal that the distributions of selected demographic characteristics changed little over the 3-year period shown. The exceptions were related to age and household structure. From the first 6 months of 2009 to the second 6 months of 2012,

- Among all wireless-only adults, the proportion aged 35 and over has increased steadily. In the second 6

months of 2012, more than one-half of wireless-only adults (52.8%) were aged 35 and over, up from 43.7% in the first 6 months of 2009.

- Among all wireless-only adults, the proportion living with children has increased. In the second 6 months of 2012, 42.6% of wireless-only adults were living with children, up from 36.4% in the first 6 months of 2009.

Selected Health Measures by Household Telephone Status

Many health surveys, political polls, and other research are conducted using random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone surveys. Until recently, these surveys did not include wireless telephone numbers in their samples. Now, despite operational challenges, most major survey research organizations are including wireless telephone numbers when conducting RDD surveys. If they did not, the exclusion of households with only wireless telephones (along with the small proportion of households that have no telephone service) could bias results. This bias—known as coverage bias—could exist if there are differences between persons with and without landline telephones for the substantive variables of interest.

The NHIS Early Release Program updates and releases estimates for 15 key health indicators every 3 months. Table 4 presents estimates by household telephone status (landline, wireless-only, or phoneless) for all but two of these measures. (“Pneumococcal vaccination” and “personal care needs” were not included because these indicators are limited to older adults aged 65 and over.) For the period July–December 2012,

- The prevalence of having five or more alcoholic drinks in 1 day during the past year among wireless-only adults (30.3%) was substantially higher than the prevalence among adults living in landline households (18.2%).

Wireless-only adults were also more likely to be current smokers than were adults living in landline households.

- Compared with adults living in landline households, wireless-only adults were more likely to have experienced serious psychological distress in the past 30 days, but they were less likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetes.
- The percentage without health insurance coverage at the time of interview among wireless-only adults under age 65 (26.7%) was greater than the percentage among adults in that age group living in landline households (15.3%).
- Compared with adults living in landline households, wireless-only adults were more likely to have experienced financial barriers to obtaining needed health care, and they were less likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Wireless-only adults were also less likely to have received an influenza vaccination during the previous year.
- Wireless-only adults (42.6%) were more likely than adults living in landline households (30.6%) to have ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS.

The potential for bias due to undercoverage remains a real threat to surveys conducted only on landline telephones.

Wireless-mostly Households

The potential for bias due to undercoverage is not the only threat to surveys conducted only on landline telephones. Researchers are also concerned that some people living in households with landlines cannot be reached on those landlines because they rely on wireless telephones for all or almost all of their calls.

In 2007, a question was added to NHIS for persons living in families with both landline and cellular telephones.



The respondent for the family was asked to consider all of the telephone calls his or her family receives and to report whether "all or almost all calls are received on cell phones, some are received on cell phones and some on regular phones, or very few or none are received on cell phones." This question permits the identification of persons living in "wireless-mostly" households—defined as households with both landline and cellular telephones in which all families receive all or almost all calls on cell phones.

Among households with both landline and wireless telephones, 31.4% received all or almost all calls on the wireless telephones, based on data for the period July–December 2012. These wireless-mostly households make up 15.9% of all households.

During the second 6 months of 2012, about 42 million adults (18.0%) lived in wireless-mostly households. This prevalence estimate was greater than the estimate for the first 6 months of 2009 (16.2%) but has remained largely unchanged since January 2010.

Table 5 gives the percentage of adults living in wireless-mostly households, by selected demographic characteristics and by survey time period. For the period July–December 2012,

- Adults working at a job or business (21.1%) were more likely to be living in wireless-mostly households than were adults keeping house (17.5%) or with another employment status such as retired or unemployed (11.6%).
- Adults with college degrees (21.5%) were more likely to be living in wireless-mostly households than were high school graduates (16.3%) or adults with less education (11.6%).
- Adults living with children (22.4%) were more likely than adults living alone (9.8%), with roommates (12.3%), or with only adult relatives (17.4%) to be living in wireless-mostly households.
- Adults living in poverty (8.6%) and adults living near poverty (12.7%) were less likely than higher-income

adults (21.8%) to be living in wireless-mostly households.

- Adults renting their home (13.0%) were less likely to be living in wireless-mostly households than were adults owning their home (20.1%).

Research by Boyle, Lewis, and Tefft (2009) suggests that the majority of adults living in wireless-mostly households are reachable using their landline telephone number. NHIS data cannot be used to estimate the proportion of wireless-mostly adults who are unreachable or to estimate the potential for bias due to their exclusion from landline surveys.

References and Other Sources of Information

For more information about the potential implications for health surveys that are based on landline telephone interviews, see

- Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Reevaluating the need for concern regarding noncoverage bias in landline surveys. *Am J Public Health* 99(10):1806–10. 2009. Available from: <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/99/10/1806>.
- Blumberg SJ, Luke JV, Cynamon ML, Frankel MR. Recent trends in household telephone coverage in the United States. In: Lepkowski JM et al., eds. *Advances in telephone survey methodology*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 56–86. 2008.
- Boyle JM, Lewis F, Tefft B. Cell phone mainly households: Coverage and reach for telephone surveys using RDD landline samples. *Survey Practice*. 2009. Available from: <http://surveypractice.wordpress.com/2009/12/09/cell-phone-and-landlines/>.

When including wireless telephone numbers in RDD surveys, researchers have many methodological, statistical, operational, legal, and ethical issues to

consider. These issues have been described in a report from a task force of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). That task force included staff from CDC, and its report is available online:

- AAPOR Cell Phone Task Force. New considerations for survey researchers when planning and conducting RDD telephone surveys in the U.S. with respondents reached via cell phone numbers. Deerfield, IL: American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2010. Available from: http://aapor.org/cell_phone_task_force.htm.

The potential for bias may differ from one state to another because the prevalence of wireless-only households varies substantially across states. For more information about prevalence estimates at the state and local levels, see

- Blumberg SJ, Luke JV, Ganesh N, et al. Wireless substitution: State-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2010–2011. *National health statistics reports*; no 61. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr061.pdf>.

For more information about NHIS and the NHIS Early Release Program, or to find other Early Release Program products, see

- NHIS home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.
- Early Release home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/releases.htm>.
- Botman SL, Moore TF, Moriarity CL, Parsons VL. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 2(130). 2000. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_130.pdf.



Suggested Citation

Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July–December 2012. National Center for Health Statistics. June 2013. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

RECORDING REQUESTED BY
AND WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:

Bricker & Eckler LLP
100 South Third Street
Columbus, OH 43215
Attention: James S. Gray
(Site Number/Name: CLMB-115/OSU Central Campus/Oxford Realty)

(Space above this line for Recorder's use.)

MEMORANDUM OF BUILDING AND ROOFTOP LEASE AGREEMENT

THIS MEMORANDUM OF BUILDING AND ROOFTOP LEASE AGREEMENT ("Memorandum") evidences that a Building and Rooftop Lease Agreement ("Agreement") was entered into as of 6/25, 2007, by and between OXFORD CAMPUS I, LLC, an Ohio limited liability company ("LESSOR"), with a mailing address of c/o Oxford Realty, 68 South Fourth Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, and NEW PAR, a Delaware partnership, d/b/a Verizon Wireless ("LESSEE"), with an office located at 180 Washington Valley Road, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921, Attention: Network Real Estate, for certain real property located in the County of Franklin, State of Ohio, within the property of LESSOR which is described in Instrument 200308260270194, as recorded in the Franklin County, Ohio Recorder's Office on August 26, 2003 (all of LESSOR's property being referred as the "Property"), together with a right of access and to install and maintain utilities, for an initial term of five (5) years. The term shall commence based upon the date LESSEE commences construction on the Premises (as defined below), or on the first (1st) day of the month following the date which is eighteen (18) months after the Agreement is fully signed by both parties, whichever occurs first. In the event the date of commencing construction is determinative and such date falls between the 1st and 15th of the month, the Agreement shall commence on the 1st of that month and if such date falls between the 16th and 31st of the month, then the Agreement shall commence on the 1st day of the following month. The term is subject to LESSEE's rights to extend the term of the lease for four (4) terms of five (5) years each. If at the end of the fourth (4th) five (5) year extension term the Agreement has not been terminated by either LESSOR or LESSEE by giving to the other written notice of an intention to terminate it at least three (3) months prior to the end of such term, the Agreement shall continue in force upon the same covenants, terms and conditions for a

Site Number CLMB-115
OSU Central Campus/Oxford Realty
Memorandum of Building and Rooftop Lease Agreement

further term of five (5) years and for five (5) year terms thereafter until terminated by either LESSOR or LESSEE by giving to the other written notice of its intention to so terminate at least three (3) months prior to the end of such term.

The premises to be leased is that certain parcel of property located 1738 High Street, City of Columbus, County of Franklin, State of Ohio, and being described as a parcel containing approximately 350 square feet (the "Land Space"), and being part of the Property, together with the non-exclusive right (the "Right of Way") for ingress and egress, seven (7) days a week twenty-four (24) hours a day, on foot or motor vehicle, including trucks, over or along a right of way of appropriate width extending from the nearest public right-of-way, Pearl Street, to the Land Space, and for the installation and maintenance of utility wires, poles, cables, conduits, and pipes over, under, or along one or more rights of way from the Land Space, said Land Space and Rights of Way (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Premises") being described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof. In the event any public utility is unable to use the aforementioned right-of-way, LESSOR has agreed to grant an additional right-of-way either to the LESSEE or to the public utility at no cost to the LESSEE.

If LESSOR elects, during the Term to grant to a third party by easement or other legal instrument an interest in and to that portion of the Building and or Property occupied by LESSEE, or a larger portion thereof, for the purpose of operating and maintaining communications facilities or the management thereof, with or without an assignment of this Agreement to such third party, LESSEE shall have the right of first refusal to meet any bona fide offer of sale or transfer on the same terms and conditions of such offer. If LESSEE fails to meet such bona fide offer within thirty (30) days after written notice thereof from LESSOR, LESSOR may sell or grant the easement or interest in the Property or portion thereof to such third person in accordance with the terms and conditions of such third party offer. For purposes of this Paragraph, any transfer, bequest or devise of LESSOR's interest in the Property as a result of the death of LESSOR, whether by will or intestate succession, or any conveyance to LESSOR's family members by direct conveyance or by conveyance to a trust for the benefit of family members shall not be considered a sale of the Property for which LESSEE has any right of first refusal.

LESSEE agrees to install equipment of the type and frequency which will not cause harmful interference which is measurable in accordance with then existing industry standards to any equipment of LESSOR or other lessees of the Property which existed on the Property prior to the date this Agreement is executed by the Parties. In the event any after-installed LESSEE's equipment causes such interference, and after LESSOR has notified LESSEE in writing of such interference, LESSEE will take all commercially reasonable steps necessary to correct and eliminate the interference, including but not limited to, at LESSEE's option, powering down such equipment and later powering up such equipment for intermittent testing. In no event will LESSOR be entitled to terminate this Agreement or relocate the equipment as long as LESSEE is making a good faith effort to remedy the interference issue. LESSOR agrees that LESSOR and/or any other tenants of the Property who currently have or in the future take possession of

the Property will be permitted to install only such equipment that is of the type and frequency which will not cause harmful interference which is measurable in accordance with then existing industry standards to the then existing equipment of LESSEE. The Parties acknowledge that there will not be an adequate remedy at law for noncompliance with the provisions of this Paragraph and therefore, either Party shall have the right to equitable remedies, such as, without limitation, injunctive relief and specific performance.

The terms, covenants and provisions of the Agreement, the terms of which are hereby incorporated by reference into this Memorandum, shall extend to and be binding upon the respective executors, administrators, heirs, successors and assigns of LESSOR and LESSEE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, LESSOR and LESSEE have duly executed this Memorandum of Building and Rooftop Lease Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

LESSOR:

OXFORD CAMPUS I, LLC, an Ohio limited liability company

By: 

Its: Member

Date: 2-3-09

LESSEE:

New Par, a Delaware partnership, d/b/a Verizon Wireless

By: Verizon Wireless (VAW) LLC, its general partner

By: 

Name: Beth Ann Drohan

Title: Area Vice President Network

Date: 2/25/09

STATE OF Ohio
COUNTY OF Franklin, SS:

BEFORE ME, a Notary Public in and for said county and state, personally appeared Scott Solomon, member, of OXFORD CAMPUS I, LLC, an Ohio limited liability company, the limited liability company which executed the foregoing instrument, who acknowledged that he did sign the foregoing instrument for and on behalf of said limited liability company, being thereunto duly authorized, and that the same is his free act and deed individually and as such members and the free act and deed of said limited liability company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at 68 S. 4th, Cols OH, this 3 day of February, 2009.

Stephanie Sharp
NOTARY PUBLIC

(Seal)

My commission expires 6/6/10



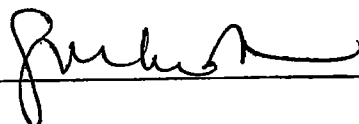
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

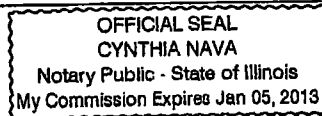
COUNTY OF COOK, SS:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 25th day of June 2009 by Beth Ann Drohan, the Area Vice President Network of Verizon Wireless (VAW) LLC, the general partner of New Par, a Delaware partnership, d/b/a Verizon Wireless, on behalf of the limited liability company and partnership.

Signature

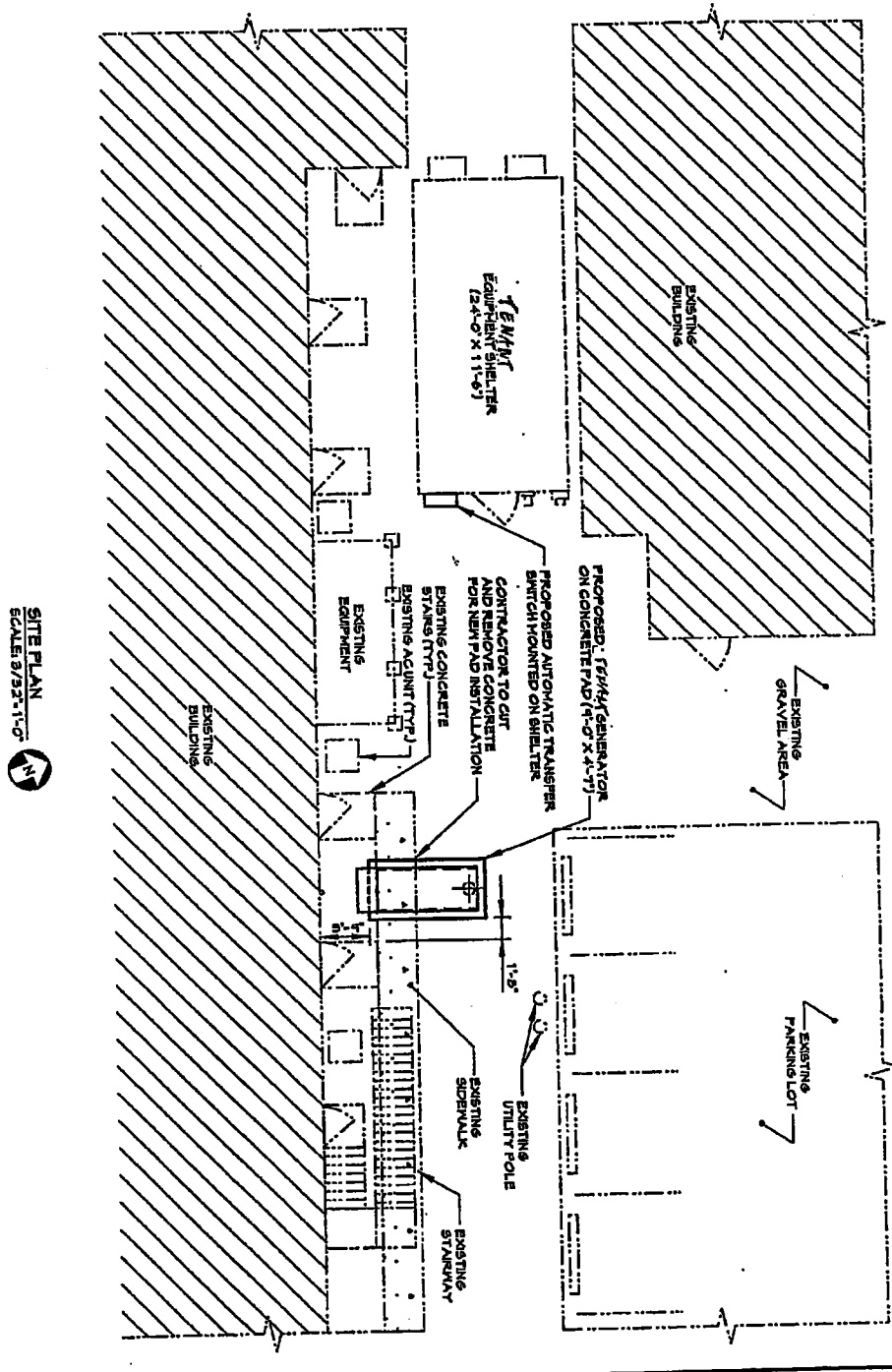


My commission expires:



Prepared by James S. Gray, Bricker & Eckler LLP, 100 South Third Street, Columbus, OH 43215

EXHIBIT "A" Land Space



SITE PLAN
SCALE 8/32"=1'-0"

Exhibit "A"



OSU CENTRAL CAMPUS ZONING REVIEW

THIS SITE WAS NECESSARY FOR COVERAGE AND CAPACITY FOR THE OSU CAMPUS AREA. SPECIFIC AREAS INCLUDE: EAST CENTRAL CAMPUS, HIGH STREET, AND OFF-CAMPUS RESIDENCES.

- WHY VERIZON ELECTED TO INSTALL ITS EQUIPMENT AT THIS LOCATION
 - WILLING LANDLORD, LOCATION TO OSU AND HIGH STREET
- WHAT THE BENEFITS ARE OF THIS PARTICULAR INSTALL:
 - PROVIDES COVERAGE AND CAPACITY TO THOUSANDS OF DAYTIME WORKERS/STUDENTS ON THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE OSU CAMPUS AREA AND TO THOUSANDS OF OFF-CAMPUS RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES.
- IF WE DID HAVE TO VACATE THE SITE, IT WOULD CAUSE A MAJOR SERVICE DISRUPTION TO MANY USERS (CONSUMERS, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, STUDENTS, FACULTY, COMMUTERS).
- COVERAGE ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT THE SITE COVERS APPROXIMATELY 3,000 PEOPLE (BASED ON 2010 CENSUS DATA) OVER ABOUT A 0.5 MILE RADIUS.
- CAPACITY ANALYSIS FOR THE SITE SHOWS APPROXIMATELY 250 VOICE USERS, 250 3G DATA USERS, AND 1400 4GLTE USERS.



OSU CENTRAL CAMPUS (IN YELLOW) WITH ADJACENT MACRO SITES ON-AIR





COVERAGE OF ADJACENT SITES (RED)





COVERAGE OF OSU CENTRAL CAMPUS (GREEN) WITH ADJACENT SITES (RED)



City of Columbus, Ohio



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Real Estate / GIS Department

Board of Zoning Adjustment Application

757 Carolyn Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43224
Phone: 614-645-7433 • www.bzs.columbus.gov

PROJECT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Parties having a 5% or more interest in the project that is the subject of this application.

THIS PAGE MUST BE FILLED OUT COMPLETELY AND NOTARIZED. Do not indicate 'NONE' in the space provided.

APPLICATION #

BZA15-029
1758 NORTH HIGH
STREET

STATE OF OHIO
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

Being first duly cautioned and sworn (NAME) Gregory J. Lestini
of (COMPLETE ADDRESS) 1758 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43201

deposes and states that (he/she) is the APPLICANT, AGENT, OR DULY AUTHORIZED ATTORNEY FOR SAME and the following is a list of all persons, other partnerships, corporations or entities having a 5% or more interest in the project which is the subject of this application and their mailing addresses:

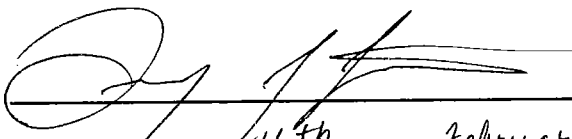
NAME

COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS

Verizon Wireless

7575 Commerce Ct, Lewis Center, OH 43035

SIGNATURE OF AFFIANT



Sworn to before me and signed in my presence this 16th day of February, in the year 2015

Judy A. Kostora
SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC

JUDY A. KOSTORA
Notary Public, State of Ohio
My Commission Expires 12-14-2015

Notary Seal Here

PLEASE NOTE: Incomplete information will result in the rejection of this submittal.
Applications must be submitted by appointment. Call 614-645-4522 to schedule.
Please make checks payable to the Columbus City Treasurer